The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

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J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

J. A. JOHNSON, News Editor.

A METAPHOR.

BY ROSA C. LYYBURN.

The thoughts I think are damp with gloom;
Within my breast doth weigh;
Like dead,—the living of the tomb,
Their sombre shadows play
In speaking silence round my heart,—
O, haste thee, haste thee to depart!

In shadows of some trees there grew
A rose whose lips were red,
It murmured, but the limpid dew
Made peace, and comforted.

To things in life dark shadows cling,
The rose, and manhood too,
Who hopefull lists to hear the ring
Of bells of hope,—the dew,
That soothes, and comforts in the strife,
For life is hope, and hope is life.

—Philadephia, Pa.

TO GRUMBLERS AND GROWLERS.

To J. W. Cromwell. Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reading the Advocate of the 17th inst, I noticed that the writer of the "Letter from Virginia" took occasion to refer to the Hampton Normal School in a very (to say the least) ungrateful spirit. I quote: "Give us schools and colleges—I do not mention churches, nor the Hampton Normal School. Mark well—some Virginia gentleman will, one day, take that school (Normal) and run it with a fair sprinkling of colored teachers." Grant it that there are some things in the management of the school that we as a race feel and think ought to be other than they are. Can we better the school as a whole by making the changes that so many leaders (?) of our people are urging? He says, "give us schools and colleges." He better had said, let us *found* and *support* "schools and colleges," and then we might think that there was something in the man, and that he really saw grounds for his objections to the management at Hampton.

Again he says: "R. T. Greener, John M. Langston or some other ought to be there to-day." Both of these gentlemen have been members, and one now is, of the faculty of Howard University, and why is it that we hear of that institution going down for want of support? Why is it that Wilberforce and Cokesbury institutes find it so hard to eke out an existence? Can either of the above named gentlemen or "some other," or "some Virginia gentleman," take this school and make it do a better work than it does? Can one, or all combined, bring to the support of this school the funds necessary to continue it in successful operation?

The moment it has been demonstrated that the colored people can take this school and carry it on as it ought to be, Gen. Armstrong's labors, as principal of this or any other school devoted to the education of Negroes, will cease. He has said it more than once.

Friend Cromwell, we want less *talk* from our would-be-leaders, and more *action*. Those who are laboring so nobly and creating opportunities for us, whereby we may be able to help ourselves, let them alone, stop growling, go to work and *do* something. Let our big men, in pocket and brains, build and support an Industrial School. Try the experiment friends, establish the school and give it a successful run for ten years. Until we have done more, we should cease to complain of those who are doing. Will my people never stop this foolish, idle talk? When we shall have put our shoulders to the wheel, and felt the strain in trying to do those things that are best for the true elevation of *any race*, then we shall conclude that Hampton's plan is not so bad after all.

The particular "letter" under consideration would not of itself have called forth any remarks from me, but I am caused to blush at the extreme silliness and want of common sense shown by many of the would-be critics of a work that they don't seem, in the least dgree, to comprehend.

Yours, for the true elevation of my race, R. H. Hamilton.

Hampton, Va., January, 20, 1880.

CALIFORNIA.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.

From information gleaned from the records of the books of the old veteran County Assessor, Joe Dillon, the colored people pay taxes on ($350,000) three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Real Estate in this county. This speaks well for the colored people of Orkland and Alameda County, but still there is room for improvement; let them organize societies for business purposes, and see what will be their condition in the next five years. I will wager that instead of an assessed valuation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Reat Estate, it will be quadrupled. The largest Real Estate owners on this side of the Bay amongst the colored people, is the California Land and Building Association. Your correspondent called upon the Secretary and Agent for the Association, who took him around and showed him the different pieces of Real Estate owned by the Association, and we find that the Association owns some very valuable business property here. Their property on Seventh-street near Centre, consists of two handsome stores, one occupied as a fruit and vegatable store, and the other as a saloon. This property has been leased to the tenants for three years at a very fair rental. Their resident property is well situated on the principal streets, and especially that in Berkeley, which is situated on one of the most aristocratic thoroughfares running from East to West. I am informed by one of the Board of Directors and Incorporators, that the success of this splendid Association is due to the present Secretary and Agent of our city, and the only thing your correspondent can say in commendation is, "well done good and faithful servant."—*Elevator.*

Wilberfore University.

In the years that have passed since the war something over $500,000 of unclaimed bounty has accumulated in the U. S. Treasury. And as most of this is or was due to colored soldiers who for various causes have not been able to learn that it was due them or if due could not make their titles clear, a bill was introduced last year in the Senate to distribute this surplus among the colleges and schools located in the South for the education of the colored. This bill did not get through but will undoubtedly pass this session. As Wilberforce is located in the North, though emphatically a Southern School on Northern soil, as nine-tenths of her students are from the South and go to the South as teachers and preachers, the Faculty are now pushing forward strong petitions to Congress to include this Institution in the list of the beneficiaries; and in this we most earnestly trust they will succeed. Right and justice demand it should be.

In confirmation of the character, usefulness and words of this Institution at the time it received a $10,000 donation from Chief Justice we quote from our files of the Torchlight of July 36, 1873, the following:

"The late benefaction of ten thousand dollars by Chief Justice Chase to Wilberforce University has doubtless led many who are not acquainted with the institution to ask why he should have given it a sum equal to that bestowed upon his own Alma Mater, Dartmouth, one of the oldest and best colleges in the land.

To those who know, as we do, the usefulness of Wilberforce and the work done there, no answer need be given: but for the information of others we would reply that it is the only institution of the kind owned and controlled by colored men which has proved its usefulness by its works, and has endured long enough to give good promise for the future; and not only this, but Mr. Chase was, for several years previous to his removal to the East, an active member of the board of trustees, and knew the character of the men engaged in the work, and that of the work itself.

Its main business has been to provide an educated ministry, and furnish for the Southern field teachers qualified both by classical and English studies.

During the past ten years it has grown from next to nothing to 150 students and a respectable body of alumni.

Its situation is healthful and beautiful, and its distance from town and railroad is favorable. It has a good corps of teachers, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community, religiously, educationally and financially.

Its pressing need is for means to support its teachers, and yet more to provide accommodations for the students who are literally pressing in from Massachusetts to Texas. Seventeen different states were represented during the last year."

Since then its usefulness has been greatly enlarged. All moneys ever donated to it have been honestly and economically used, and if Congress will do the honest and fair thing asked in the petition, we can assure them that its portion of the money will be so used as to bring results for the benefit of the colored race not equalled by any of the schools now embraced in the bill.—*Xenia Torchlight.*

Library of Universal Knowledge.

Volume IV, of this great work, published by the American Book Exchange, New York, was ready January 15th, and volume V. will be issued about ten days later. They have been delayed somewhat by the printing of the large editions of the previous three volumes and the other publications of the house, their facilities for manufacture having been taxed far beyond their capacity. Removing January 1st to the Tribune Building, and to the large building No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce street, where their facilities will enable them to manufacture from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a day, the publishers expect to complete the entire work within the year, as announced. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chamber's Encyclopedia, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound; their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldly quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book-making, so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of books is the number of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. Those who take pleasure in the dissemination of useful knowledge and choice literature will be glad to aid with their influence an enterprise so altogether worthy. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogues, to those who may apply, for distribution among acquaintances.

Grant and Mahone.

Sometime ago, last October I think it was, I wrote a series of letters for the Star and one each for the Philadelphia *Times* and the Washington *Republican*, in which I took the position that General Grant did not only have a strong following of national Republicans in the South; but also a decidedly strong backing of real and substantial ex-confederates. Certain papers in this State commented on the letter and treated the statement as bosh. Now I put the question again, "Does any sane man doubt but, that General Grant is to-day coming into general favor with the live men that surrendered to him, and who received at the same time his magnanimity at Appomattox?" Virginia cannot be counted Democratic in the next national fight. Gen. Mahone has broken the solid Democratic party in the State. Gen. Mahone is himself and always has been a warm friend of Gen. Grant. Several of the leading men of the "Hero of the Craters" are the same, and two of his prime right hand men are personal friends of the Ex-President; not only is this so in the bivouac of Re-adjusters, but it takes root in the Funderc mp. Don't pay too much attention to these old-fogy Virginia papers, they counted the Negro out of politics last summer. Now look around and see if he ain't still in?—Cyrus in the *Virginia Star.*

Alaska Winters

In winter, from what I can learn, the storms are mostly rain, at a temperature of 35 or 40 degrees, and strong winds, which, when they sweep the channels lengthwise, lash them into waves, and carry the salt scud far into the woods. The long nights are then gloomy enough to most people, and the value of a snug home, with blazing, crackling, yellow-cedar fire, and book-covered tables, may be finely appreciated. Snow falls quite frequently, but never to any great depth, or to lie long. Only once, since the settlement of Fort Wrangel, the ground was covered to the depth of four feet. The ordinary depth anywhere near sea-level is said to be a sloppy condition. The mercury seldom falls more than 5 or 6 degrees below the freezing point, unless the wind blows steadily from the mainland. Back from the coast, however, beyond the mountains, the winter months are intensely cold. At Glenora, on the Stickinne river, less than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees below zero is not uncommon.

The February Atlantic

is a notable number, containing, in addition to its new quoto of 144 pages, a Supplement giving a full account of the Holmes Breakfast, with the speeches, poems, and letters of that very interesting occasion. Several new chapters are given of Mr. Howell's serial, "The Undiscovered Country," and it is safe to say that any one who fails to read it loses some of the most delightful of current reading. Mr. Longfellow's poem, "Helen of Tyre," in the measure of "Sandalphon," is one of the most pleasing poems Mr. Longfellow has ever written. Richard Grant White has a curiously interesting article on "Antonius Stradivarius and the Violin." Goldwin Smith contributes a striking essay on "Pessimism," which is sure of wide reading and liberal criticism. C. P. Cranch, the poet, writes an interesting essay on "Wordsworth." Miss Woolson has a short story, "The South Devil," which no lover of good short stories should miss. There is an unsigned paper well worth reading on "The Strong Government Idea." There are, in addition to other poems and essays, criticisms of Mr. Fiske's new essays, Dickens's Letters; and a varied collection of bright things in the Contributors' Club. An excellent number at the regular price,—the publishers giving their readers the "Holmes' Breakfast."

The contents of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows.

A Day with the Ottowa Chantiermen. Illustrated. A lively account of the lumbermen and log-driving in the Canadian forests. By Frederic G. Mather. Summerland Sketches; or, Rambles in the Backwoods of Mexico and Central America. Chapter VIII. "The Delta of the Sumasinta River." By Dr. Felix L. Oswald. Handsomely illustrated, and graphically described. Adam and Eve. A deeply interesting Serial Story. By the author of "Dorothy Fox." Part II. Old and new Rouen. Illustrated. An entertaining paper on one of the most picturesque of the French provincial towns. By Edward King. A Future Capital of the United States. An article discussing the claims of Kansas City as the future seat of our government. His Wife's Nearest Relation. A Love-Story. By Margaret Bertha Wright. Decorative Art and Its Dogmas A pointed essay upon interior establishment. By M. G. Van Rensselaer. Through Borrowed Eyes. By Elaine Goodale. The Peasant-Land of Lorne. A pleasing sketch of some of the Aebridee Islands. By E. N. Lamont. Little Angel. A Story. By the author of "The Old Trump," etc. Olivia. A Poem. Wildwood Studies. An amusing sketch of life in the backwooks of Virginia. By Maria P. Woodbridge. The Bonapartes in Exile. A very entertaining paper on this interesting family. By Arthur Venner. Our Monthly Gossip:—William Hunt's Pictures—The Pole, star and its Satellites—Reasons for Social Exile—The Montois Patois—An Interesting Autobiography. Literature of the Day.

Literary Items.

Readers of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the American Book Exchange, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly, are a very neat edition of the Koran of Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macaulay's England in three volumes, $1.50; Milton's Poetical Works, complete, 50 cents; in the *Acme Library of Biography*, 12 volumes formerly published at $1.25 each now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in *Modern Classics*, Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picciola, Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of Sparrow-grass papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

LETTER FROM WILBERFORCE.

To the Editor of the Leader:

Knowing the wide circulation of your paper, and the interest which it gives its readers, I feel that they would like to know something of the "jots and dots" of Wilberforce.

Wilberforce University, situated three miles east of Xenia, Ohio, on the Columbus and Cincinnati pike, in the county of Green promises to be (if not ready) one of the best colored schools of the land. President B. F. Lee, whose intellectual ability would give credit to any seminary of learning is a graduate of this institution. Next and a graduate of the same institution, we have Prof. J. P. Shorter, professor of mathematics and second to none. We have as professor of language, W. R. Scarborough, a graduate of Oberlin college, whose ability to hold a position can not be doubted. Thirdly, and teacher of French and natural sciences is Mrs. Bierce, who has long since proven herself worthy of the position she holds Lastly, but not the least is our worthy lady principal, Mrs. A. M. Adams. It is not too much to say that while Mrs. Adams may have her equals as a teacher in her department, she needs to acknowledge no superior. We have also many faithfully discharging their duties in the institution as teachers, promising a success to themselves and to the world.—*Indianapolis Leader.*

"No Hotel on Wash Day."

One of the latest eccentricities of the telephone is reported by the Amsterdam (N. Y.) *Recirder*:

The editor of the Fort Plain *Register* has his office and rasidence connected by telephone. Yesterday Mr. Skidd, of Little Falls, an old friend, called on the editor, and expected to remain for dinner. The editor hurried to the telephone and shouted to his wife—

"Now," said the editor, "Mr. Skidd, you may converse with her." As the gentleman was about to approach the instrument, these words were plainly heard—.

"You tell Mr. Skidd we don't keep a hotel on wash day."

Mr. Skidd excused himself for a few moments, and was next seen eating fried clams in the Rainbow Saloon on the corner.

The annual reports of the English and Scotch cooperative stores are now being published. The profits divided among the members of the societies range from one shilling three pence to two shillings eight pence no the pound sterling of purchases made during the year, and seem to average about two shillings, or ten per cent. Stating the amount in dollars, a member of one of these cooperative stores, about which Mr. Holyoake gave so much interesting information during his late visit to this country, receives at the end of the year $1 in the way of profit for every $10 worth of goods he has bought. This is clear gain to him, for he gets his goeds at the regular market prices. and is besides assured that what he buys is of good quality and free from adulteration. The Manchester Cooperative Wholesale Society, from which the cooperative stores buy their goods, is a federative institution composed of 584 societies comprising 305,161 members. It has a capital of £171,000, on which it pays 5 per cent interest, and its profits are divided among the branch societies in proportion to their purchases, just as the societies divide their profits among the individual members. —*Tribune.*

In referring to our item of the aid rendered it by Miss Fannie M. Jackson in the management of a bazaar which netted $600, the *Christian Recorder* says:

Yes, and brother *Louisianian*, they netted for the about $600. God bless the ladies and may some of our contemporaes find a few of the same in their respective localities. The reason that these journals may be the personal property of one or two men ought not to prevent them from receiving such help. Not a one of them is really paid for the services rendered the public, and in some way or other the public ought to pay its just debts.—Ex.

Scene—Gold Hill public school. Object lessons in the primary class. Subject, Grammar:

Teacher—"Form a sentence with the word 'deaf' in it."

First Pupil—"A deaf man cannot hear."

Teacher—"Correct. Next, for a sentence with the word 'blind' in it"

Second pupil—"Pull down the blind."

[Sensation in school.]

In this season of benefit fairs and suppers, the church expects every man to do his duty. Monday, it is a ham; Tuesday, it is chicken; Wednesday, it is cake, and the plot begins to thicken; Thursday it's an oyster supper; Friday you must buy a ticket; Saturday it's something else, and if you don't take it all in, well, it's because you're wicked—*Stamford Advocate.*

Miss Elizabeth Hammond, a young and pretty girl of about 22, has been committed to the Virginia State Penitentiary to serve out a sentence of three years for horse stealing in Russell County. The fair prisoner belongs to a highly respectable family in the section, is well educated, and refined in appearance. She is petite in form, with soft, dark brown eyes and chestnut curls, with a face of peculiar attractiveness. This is believed to be the first case where a woman has been convicted on the charge of horse stealing, and is certainly the only one of the kind that ever occured in Virginia.—Ex.

Mr. Joseph Jones, an Ohio farmer, who has been to Corinth, Miss., to visit a daughter who resides there, is spending a few days in Louisville. He states that the people of Mississippi are much agitated about the exodus, and that the colored people are leaving their old homes in considerable numbers, and that the future prospect of that State, and the people with migatory notions, are of the most uncertain nature. A remarkable feature of the nature of the excitement is that land is just as cheap in Mississippi as it is in Kansas; good land with or without timber can be purchased for about $3 per acre, and can get a good title; the lands sold at that price are good cotton growing lands. Mr. Jones has a farm of 500 acres in Morgan county, Ohio, worth about $35 per acre. His farm is stocked with nearly 700 sheep and other advantages to compare, yet he has an idea of going to Mississippi to try the cotton raising. So there may be migration in all directions, and "the end is not yet."—*Ohio Falls Express.*

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE
SATURDAY, January 31, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise: it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subscribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

SOME POINTS FOR MR. HAMILTON.

We agree with Mr. Hamilton that more *action* is needed to remedy the wrongs complained of with regard to the Hampton Institute, but our friend forgets that there is such a thing as "the preliminary age of discussion." The same complaint against this *talk* from would-be-leaders could have been urged against the anti-slavery agitators. By the way, since we come to think of it, there are men who say that Garrison didn't do much after all, Phillips is but a splendid talker, and Charles Sumner was but a rhetorician. So long as there is just cause for complaint, and charges can find substantiation, there is a useful purpose fulfilled in discussion. We venture to say that our Virginia correspondent referred to, the venerable George Teamoh who has always been regarded as a practical man, will take care of himself; but Mr. Hamilton will please excuse us, if we give him information on a few points indicated in his letter.

It is true that John M. Langston was at one time one of the faculty of the Howard University; it is also true that as head of his department he *did* more to obtain aid for his students than those of all other departments combined; that when acting president he raised in one year, in one state, not Ohio, over $2000 for indigent students; it is also a fact that when he left the University he took with him a fund that amounted to nearly $50,000. "Why is it that we hear of that institution going down?" Mr. Hamilton inquires. They need a head who possesses the vigor of John M. Langston. Certainly not because of the incapacity of colored men in its faculty. We verily believe that had Mr. Langston been elected President of Howard University (Mr. L. was not our candidate) there would have been more students there to day, because there would have been more money there. Prof. R. T. Greener is in the Law Department, and his duties certainly are not to help furnish the academical departments with students.

We know nothing as to Cokesbury; but Mr. H's reference to Wilberforce is equally unfortunate, as the clippings elsewhere in this issue abundantly show that it is in a fair condition. It does not receive $10,000 from Ohio like Hampton does from Virginia, and as it never paraded a band "to sing the spirituals in their natural way."

Gen. Armstrong certainly is a man of tireless energy, and what he has done for Hampton and education will not be forgotten, but we believe that there are other men who can do quite as much. There are colored men, we believe, who could run Hampton—not in the ground. Given $10.000 annually by the State, the profits of the farm, printing office etc., it is a matter of arithmetic. Mr. Hamilton justifies these gentlemen in saying:—"You colored men, organize a school for yourself, run it ten years, and *then* we will give you honorable representation in ours. It is true that *we* are educating *your* people, but you must not aspire to any of the chief places in the walk of life, they are reserved for us, be content to occupy humbler spheres. Excelsior is not yours. *You* can't run a school, a college,—you are too poor, but *we* will take all the unclaimed bounty due your colored soldiers, provide for our poor sisters, our cousins, and our aunts and keep only *them* in our institutions."

GRANT VS. SHERMAN.

We have often been requested to give our opinion on the Presidential campaign and to say what candidate stands more nearly on the platform of principles we would dictate.

First of all there is no doubt but that Gen. Grant, were a vote now to be had, would receive a decided majority in any one of the Northern States—even from many who a couple of years ago were strongest advocates of the line of policy marked out and followed by President Hayes; but the main and principle opposition comes from those who argue that a third term is against the genius and traditions of our Republican institutions and that the Ex-President would surround himself with the same class of officials as characterized his last administration, the Babcocks, Belknaps &c.

Now, those who base their opposition on hostility to any third term, and who in advance discount the character of Presidential appointments, have at the same time a candidate of their own, whose claims they advocate, and he is John Sherman. It is true that the great military career and the popularity growing out of it gives Gen. Grant great prestige in the race as a candidate—a prestige which more than balances any discredit for the comparatively few mistakes he made in the selection of his constitutional advisers; but if Gen. Grant has a military career, it is equally true that the civil career of John Sherman is coextensive with the ascendency of the Republican party in the politics of the nation. From 1860 to the present the has exerted a wide influence in its councils.

He has always been in full accord with the principles and purposes of the party, and the charge of disloyalty has never been raised against him, whatever may have been true of his associates and friends.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and as Secretary of the Treasury, his services to the party in the resumption of specie payments and the general prosperity of the country are as illustrious in a civil sense as those of Gen. Grant are from a military point of view.

When the natural enthusiasm which spontaneously welled up on the return of Gen. Grant has somewhat subsided, the relative merits of the two candidates will be more calmly considered, and it is probable that Secretary Sherman will loom up to a greater extent than he does to-day.

There is another thing to be considered in connection with the probable candiated of the Republicans, and that is the strength of the Independent Republicans in New York, Ohio, Connecticut and New Jersey who will not under circumstances of no greater peril than now manifested, vote for every and any candidate put forth at Chicago. Whether Gen. Grant will repel as many as John Sherman will lose of stalwarts, because of the enmity of certain politicians is an open question; but one thing is certain, the candidate nominated at Chicago should be one who can poll the full vote of the Republican party—the George W. Curtises, the Halsteads, the Seelyes, the Wm. Walter Phelpses as well as those of such stalwarts as Logan, Carpenter and Cameron—Who is the man? Is it Grant? Is it Sherman? It it Blaine? A few months will determine.

In 1868 and '72 the nomination and renomination of Gen. Grant were assured months before the sitting of the convention; to-day it is different; but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that should Grant be the nominee we believe he could be elected; he might lose in some sections but he would gain to as great an extent in other localities; but whether his nomination is imperatively demanded or will subserve the best interests of the party we cannot say.

CONSISTENCY.

The prominent colored men of North Carolina have had a recent Conference in which the Exodus was discussed and pronounced against in the strongest language. More than one of the speakers characterized the Exodus as being originally promoted in Washington. Mr. J. H. Harris names "Prof. Green, Green and one Wall" as worthy of righteous indignation and censure for the part they took in the matter. He says, "through *their* machinations and misrepresentations the seeds of restlessness and discontent have been sowed among our people and the Exodus is the fruit."

Now, we take none of this to ourselves, as we have never assumed of our own knowledge to say aught as to the condition of the colored people of North Carolina and the necessity of the Exodus from some of the rural sections of the state as the remedy therefor; but imagine our surprise to find in the North Carolina *Republican*, the paper *indorsed* by the *Conference* as the organ of the colored people for that state, and in the same issue as that containing the speech referred to, the following in an editorial on the Conference:

White men of both parties, it was charged by the Conference, are to blame for the present unrest that obtains with the colored people of our state, the Democrats for oppressive measures enacted and enforced by their party since in control of the affairs of State, and the Republicans for their utter disregard of the distress of their colored party friends and supporters. One thing is *certain*, if a *change* for the *better* does not take place *this year*, next year and years thereafter there will be AN EXODUS AS IS AN EXODUS of the colored people FROM THIS STATE.

So local politics has had something to do with it after all, has it not, brother Harris?

Since the "Recorder" has gratuitously spoken of us as acting unkindly to Rev. R. H. Cain in reference to the queries we made three weeks ago in our columns, relative to his appearance as ageat of the Western Emigration Aid Society of this city, we have this only to add. We beg leave to say that we in common with other members simply desired information as to the authority under which Dr. Cain was acting. We knew the society had never so appointed him and that it had never authorized by resolution or otherwise the president and secretary to appoint him or any one else. Disclaiming any desire to reflect upon the intention of Rev. Cain, we, nevertheless, as a member of the Board of Audit pronounce the act of the president and secretary a flagrant usurpation of power, so far as it is intended by their signatures to make Dr. Cain an authorized agent of the Western Emigant Aid Society of this city.

We know nothing of the committee of which Senator Windom is Chairman, which by the the way as such has done nothing, so far as we are advised, in aiding the emigrants who passed through this city *en route* to Indiana, with him as an agent of that committee we have not even a desire for information.

The new bill introduced in Congress amending the charter of Howard University has many features that are commendable. It there is no covert design in this measure to appropriate this half million of unclaimed bounty, but simply a purpose to induce Congress to make annual appropriations for its support, we commend this effort on general principles. The fact is apparent that Howard University has not as many students as she once possessed. If this charter is amended as proposed, it is probable that the remission of tuition, dormitory and contingent fees may bring and keep a large number here, but unless the Congressman can guarantee board bills or a way is provided to meet these, it is not likely that applicants from the remote states will be assisted in those particulars where it is most needed.

Senator Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Committee on education and labor has had all the light he wants in the matter of the disposition of unclaimed bounties. Having heard several agents—white men—in behalf of Fisk, Straight, Atlanta, Berea, Lincoln, Howard and Hampton, Dr. A. T. Augusta and the Editor of the ADVOCATE (both of the latter colored men), we understand that the honorable Tennessee Senator proposes to hear no more colored men on the matter; and yet it is the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers about which they propose to act. Dr. Augusta spoke in favor of devoting the money entirely to scholarships in any institution and we advanced its use for industrial education.

Whom shall we send to Chicago?—the best men, of course. And who are they? Why, does not every one know that John F. Cook towers aloft as the best representative of the colored people of this city? He is identified socially as well as by blood with the colored people in the steps they are making for elevation. When honors are to be dispensed, such men should not be forgotten. Mr. Cook may not desire the position, and it may be he will not accept; but we hesitate not in declaring that the people of this district could be represented by no stronger man than John Francis Cook.

For the sake of the cause of education it is to be hoped that the Mayor of New York will appoint Howard University the beneficiary of the Woodward Estate. The case is as follows: An eccentric lawyer, who died in the city of New York several years ago, left an estate of realty and personalty which he devoted to the elevation of the people of color, giving to the chief officers of the city of New York authority to designate the beneficiary. Part of the estate consists of five thousand acres of land in Texas.

You may travel all over Indiana and you will see no colored man holding office, not even as a constable or a juror—*Speech of Col. G. T. Wassom before the N. C. Conference.*

Now, it may be news to Mr. W. to know that in Indiana the colored men hold more state and federal offices *in proportion* to the colored population than they do in North Carolina. According to the census of 1870 there were 391.650 colored people in North Carolina and 24.560 in Indiana. Give him the figures brother Bagby, and then let brother Harris enlighten Col. Wassom.

Dr. Augusta's article, to which we call attention, indorses the position which we have taken on this Unclaimed Bounty—that it should not be divided among existing institutions on the basis named, that a plan similar to that of the Peabody fund would be preferable, that the claims of industrial education are more urgent than those of higher education.

We most heartily indorse the move now made for suffrage in the District. It is a broad American principle that the right of taxation includes that of representation, or self government. With such prominent men as are now enlisted in the cause, the support of nearly all the influential journals of the city, success would seem to be assured.

We note with pleasure the increased size and improved appearance of *The Normal Herald.*

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.

where there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, there, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, January 31, 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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Tennessee ..... H. W. Rolfe.
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" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
South Washington ..... G. L. Jackson.
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LOCAL.

—A book reception at Asbury comes off next month.

—Bob Ingersoll's advoracy of suffrage for the District means business.

—Some prominent gentlemen in this city have in view the organization of an association which shall provide homes in the West for the youths of this city.

—The missionary meeting at St. Luke's last Sunday evening was well attended. The topic, Japan, was considered by Messrs. Cromwell, Murray, Revs. Bryant and Crummell.

—We are indebted to the Rose-mary Social Club for an invitation to their entertainment last week,—pressing business engagements prevented us from attending.

—The Sparta club had a social gathering at their rooms last Friday evening, speeches were made by a number of members and invited guest.

☞ We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Leap-Year Variety under the auspices of the ladies assisted by the trustees of Union Bethel Church, will be held at Union Bethel Hall, commencing, Monday, evening Feb. 2, 1880, and continuing five evenings. Admission, 10 cents.

—Rev. James H. A. Johnson was in this city last week soliciting speakers for the final school meeting to be held at Bethel church Baltimore next Thursday night. Marshal Douglass, Wm. E. Matthews, R. T. Greener and J. W. Cromwell have in response to invitation consented to be present.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all b liary distress,

—The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Dickerson of Newport, R. I., who have been visiting our city for the past week, has been the occasion of many pleasant social gatherings in their honor, which have made the week a notable one. They were entertained on Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gaskins. Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell, Friday evening by Miss Briggs, and Saturday evening by Miss Kiger. These were supplemented by the christening party at the residence of Mr. Archie Lewis. The cozy party at Rev. Dr. Crummell's and the reception to the Mississippians by Senator and Mrs. Bruce, has made the week a very gay and buisy one in social life.

—Mr. W. R. Ramsey, the newly-elected president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, has appointed Mr. Wm. A. Lavalette a delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly, and has also appointed Mr. R. F. Chisolm on the Finance Committee of said union. These gentlemen are appointed to serve one year; they are the first instance in which colored members of the Washington Typographical Union ever received any recoguization from any of its many presidents. Mr. Ramsey has shown by this action that he is is truly impartial, and that he has the moral courage to "break the ice" and dare do right. We will say, in the language of Rip Van Winkle, "may he live long and prosper."

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to [illegible] and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from [illegible]esdville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded.

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To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money [illegible]dy for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. [illegible]re is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to [illegible]t it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Don'ts.

Don't speak angrily to a child. Don't kick a dog when he is a leep. Don't go back on the friends of your parents. Don't often visit your neighbors at meal time. Don't neglect a cough thinking it will cure itself. (Thousands die of consumption by so doing.) Don't forget Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it cures a cough or cold in one-half the time required by any other medicine, and is the only medicine known that positively cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists.

William A. Freeman.

William A. Freeman was born in this city in the month of February, 1841, and therefore was in the thirty-ninth year of his age at the time of his death which took place Monday, 4 o'clock, a. m. He was the son of the late Benjamin Freeman who for thirty-five years was a trusted messenger of the General Land Office. Mr. Freeman received his education in the schools of this city.

During the rebellion he enlisted in the 22nd regiment U. S. C. T., and in its service before Richmond and Petersburg displayed in an eminent degree the qualities of the soldier. Upon mustering out he returned to this his native city, where he was subsequently appointed as first class clerk in the office of the Third Auditor, Treasury Department.

Mr. Freeman interested himself in the cause of Odd Fellowship and uniting himself with that order, he rose from degree to degree, until he became P. S. of Union Friendship Lodge No. 891, the oldest organization in this city, to which office he was unanimously elected; for years he was the choice of his lodge to the A. M. C. where he invariably wielded an influence second only to the G. S., D. B. Bowser. Twice has Mr. Freeman been elected a member of the Sub-Committee of Management, and he frequently has received a flattering number of votes for the post of Grand Secretary. Mr. Freeman certainly was regarded, at the time of his death, as the most prominent member of his fraternity in the District, if not in the Central and South Atlantic States; to it he devoted every leisure moment, and although the condition of his health did not permit him to make frequent visits to the sister lodges no man exerted a more potent influence over their legislation and action than he. He dies, generally regretted—and at the memorial meeting to be held due observance will be made. He was interred Thursday in Harmonial Cemetery.

COLORED MASONS.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

There has been since 1847, at which time the National Compact was formed, a difference of opinion existing among the colored Masons of the United States greatly affecting the good of the craft, growing out of the formation of the National Grand Lodge. The differences became so widespead that at one time nearly every State in the Union claimed the existence of the two separate grand lodges—one working under the jurisdiction of the Compact, the other refusing, as un-Masonic, to acknowledge any higher power than a State grand lodge. The National Compact, for a series of years, was all-powerful; but gradually State after State followed Ohio in severing their connection with it, until it was deemed advisable by its friends in convention called "for the express purpose of settling whatever differences may exist among the craft, and to form, if possible, a union satisfactory to all," at Wilmington, Del., May 8, 1878, to promulgate a call for a convention, for the purpose of creating a grand lodge (colored) union of the United States of North America, for the purpose of settling any disputes that may occur between grand lodges, but not in any manner or form to interfere with the internal management of a grand lodge.

The union is to be composed of the Grand Master and one Past Master Mason, to be elected by each grand lodge, the representatives of seven grand lodges to constitute a quorum; no office to be created in said grand lodge except the presiding officers and secretaries; each grand lodge to bear the expenses of her delegate and the proportionate part of the expenses of the meeting.

The first meeting of the Grand Lodge Union will be held in this city on the second Wednesday of May, 1880, and on the same day four years thereafter.

The convention promises to be the most influential and important ever held by colored men in this country, and its results will have a strong bearing on the future success of colored Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, fully appreciating the selection of Washington as the place of meeting, have already proper committees appointed looking to the comfort and success of the convention.

The Knights Templar and the craft generally will give a fitting Masonic reception, and the former are preparing to show their visitors their proficiency in the drill manual.—"National Republican."

Norfolk Notes.

The most notable piece of audacity that we have seen for some time was practiced upon us last week: The white citizens of our city held a large mass meeting for the relief of the suffering in Ireland and adopted resolutions expressive of their sympathy, also that envelopes for contributions be distributed throughout the city irrespective of race or color, and in the collections there was hardly one colored man's door left unnoticed by the collectors, to which they generously responded, not as a desire on their part, but as an act of Christianity. After all of the harsh treatment the Negro has received at the hands of the Irishmen and the various riots, mobs and such things, when they have come to want, the Negro has helped them in a liberal manner.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA—Nothing more could have been expected had this occurred in some place where justice is unknown, and law and order, a stranger; but in this State, the so-called "Mother of Presidents" and the producer of some of the best legal talent of America, such a thing as lynching has been allowed to be practiced. The lynching of Arthur Jordan in Fauquier was absolutely uncalled for and had the participants in the whole affair been just the opposite to what they were (no matter how degraded) the white people of the whole community would have been in arms to find out what "Negro fiends" dared to lynch a white man.

Subscribe to the ADVOCATE, 'tis tip-top.

The May-Flower Social Club gave their second annual reception, Wednesday, January 21, at St. Luke's Hall. We may say it was the affair of the season.

The colored men of our city have now organized an Independent Workingmen's Club and its membership is over three hundred. OCCASIONAL.

Unclaimed Bounty Fund for Colored Soldiers.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR:—An important question to the colored people is the unclaimed bounty money of colored soldiers.

The country owes to the colored people as much gratitude as it does to its most distinguished defenders. For it could not have been disguised to the most careless observer that, at the time the colored man was put into the army, the cause of the North was on the wane. Seeing the flower of their sons slaughtered on the battle-fields—dying in the hospitals with typhoid and other fevers and in rebel pens—the Northern people began to despair of putting down the rebellion. But when our black regiments marched to the front very soon a new and fresh enthusiasm burst forth upon the country, and our armies moved on from conquest to conquest until at Appomattox the Union forces, composed of colored and white troops, beat back the rebel hordes and compelled them to capitulate, and at the same time a collapse of the rebellion took place.

Now, I ask, what have the colored people received in return for their sacrifices? I will be told that they received their freedom and the ballot, but, in answer to that, I will say the former obtained for them under the oppressive laws and public opinion of the South starvation, and the latter bullets and the rope, but no protection against rapine and murder; notwithstanding, Mr. Lincoln, in his proclamation of emancipation, stated that the whole army and navy should be used to protect the freedmen in their rights. Congress, however, did pass two measures that were a great boon to the colored people, namely, the bill establishing the Freedman's Bank, and the one that gave bounties to all soldiers alike. The former was ruined by bad management and rascality, and the latter is in danger of being squandered in salaries to the presidents and professors of five colleges named in the bill now pending before Congress. And I call upon colored people generally to take steps to prevent this money being misused, and that it may become available for the benefit of the education of our colored youth only.

Now, the state of the case is just this: Congress passed a law giving bounties to colored soldiers, but for some cause or other about $510,000 have not been called for, and it is now proposed, in a bill before Congress, to invest the whole amount in four per cent, United States bonds, and divide them equally between Howard University, Hampton Normal School, Straight University, New Orleans; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta University, Georgia—institutions established principally for the education of colored people, which have done and are doing much good, and which need all the encouragement that can be given them; but I insist that this money should not be placed in their hands, because I believe the lion's share will be spent in paying professors' salaries, while the students will get very little benefit from it. There are hundreds and thousands of colored youths in the country who are thirsting for an education and an opportunity to learn trades and become farmers, but have not the means to prosecute their studies. Therefore I would suggest that the money be funded and a board of trustees be appointed by Congress similar to the Peabody fund board, with power to purchase scholarships in agricultural and other colleges and normal schools already established, and apprenticeships from tradesmen willing to learn colored boys trades, all of which shall be open to our colored youth, and to be obtained by competitive examination, provided, however, that children of deceased or living colored soldiers should have the preference and these scholarships or apprenticeships to be held by those who may obtain them until they shall have completed their education, and that the beneficiaries may get assistance direct rather than be compelled to take what is doled out to them by college authorities, who according to the bills now before Congress, would have full power to expend it as they might see fit.

Now, if the powers that be will pass some such measure as this we will be able with the interest of the money to give assistance to about a hundred young men and women annually, and at the same time it will be a stimulus to the children in the common schools to try and obtain these scholarships on the completion of their school terms. I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
January 22, 1880. A. T. AUGUSTA, M. D.

Senator Bruce Caned.

There was quite a delightful gathering last Monday evening of Mississippians residing in this city at the residence of Senator Bruce at which time they presented him with a beautiful gold-mounted cane, bearing this inscription:—"Presented to Sena or B. K. Bruce by the Mississippians temporary residing in Washington, January 1880."

This was given as a testimonal of the personal good will they entertain for him and at the same time as an endorsement of his public record.

The presentation speech was made by Judge Tarbell, Deputy First Comptroller, whoin the course of his remarks reviewed in short, the public career of the Senator, and spoke in most flattering terms of his services, both to the State and country at large; that he more than any other man had demonrtrated most fully, to the country the capacity of the colored race; that his whole course as a Senator was such as every Mississippian was justly proud of, and it was with very great pride that they had met there to show in a humble manner their appreciation of his services; that they had cused to be prepared that beautifull cane as a fit tesimonal of their good will and endorsement of his public record, and he trusted that as time sped on he might lean upon this staff as a token of the high estimation in which he is and will ever be held by the Mississippians.

Senator Bruce in a short but modest way, accepted the gift and prized it more because it was an expression of the good will they entertained toward him and as an endorsement of his record as a public man; that they sustained to him a dual relation; that of friends and constituents, that he entered upon his course as a Senator under circumstances that made his success a matter of doubt and of some difficulty, he stood in the Senate as the representative of the race, and that he began his public life in the presence of a prejudice that attached to his race. He perceived the existence among honorable and intelligent men of a sentiment that underestimated the capacities of the race to take on the vigorous form of American civilization, and that some question the propriety, if not the right, of placing colored men at this juncture of our progress in the responsible and dignified position of representatives, among the law-makers of the country; but that prejudice he said it was but just for him to say, had never during his official life expressed itself in discourtesy to him; he had secured at the hands of both political parties only kindness and more consideration than could have been reasonably expected.

He felt that his conduct as a public man would be subject to more than ordinary criticism, by some, because he represented republicanism at the South rather than at the North.

He found it not only necessary to realize the responsibilities of his position but needful to learn how to meet them.

He determined to cultivate and exhibit to his honorable associates a courtesy that would inspire reciprocal courtesy and to manifest an unobtrusiveness, respectful manliness in his individual life that would command respect from them among whom he moved.

Desiring to exhibit fidelity to his trust he had diligently sought to be advised of the will and wants of the people of his State that he might faithfully respect the one and efficiently meet the other. In conclusion, he said that he had not willingly supported any measure that was not in the interest of his constituents, and of the rights of all the people; that he had striven to discharge, in an humble but earnest way, the official duties of his position; that he had accomplished nothing sensational or startling, but he believed he had done something towards promoting a better feeling between the races at the South and the sections of the union.

At the conclusion of his remarks, there was a somewhat pleasant suprise by the evident unexpected presentation by Mr. G. C. Smith on behalf of those present, of two very handsome steel engravings to Mrs. Bruce as a token, he said, of the esteem with which she and her honored husband were held by the Mississippians. Mrs. Bruce in very fitting terms expressed her high appreciation and returned her thanks for so beautiful a present.

Gov. Pinchback being present made a few remarks in which he took accession to note the unanimity among the Mississippians, and how proud he was to see it—no one was prouder of the Senator whom they had met to honor than himself, after which the Senator invited the party out to the dining room where a table was inwaiting ladened with all the good things of the season.

After spending some time there and drinking the health of the Senator and his estimable wife they returned to the parlors where Maj. John Williams, formerly secretary of the Mississippi State Senate gave some of his readings of which he is so famous,—one of them was "Sheridan's Ride," after which they departed for their home, having had a most delightful time. *

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 27.

Cotton quite. Middling 12¾c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 50@5 00; do extra, $4 75@6 25 do family, $6 50@7 25; City mills supe fine, 4 50@5 00; do extra, $5 75@6 25; do family, $6 25@7 25; do Rio brands, $7 25@7 50; Patapsco family, $8 25.

Wheat—Southern easier; Western opened steady, fell off and closed lower to sell. Southern red, $1 35@1 37; do amber $1 40@1 45; No 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1 43; February, $1 41¾@1 41¾; March, $1 50@1 50¾; April, $1 52¼@1 52 1-2; May, $1 53 1-2@1 54.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 60@61c; do yellow, 58c; Western mixed, spot, January, February and March, 57¾@57 1-2c; April, 57 1-2@58c; May, 57¾@58c; steamer, 56c.

Oats firm. Southern, 49@50c; Western white, 49@50c; do mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 47@48c.

Rye dull at 88@90c.

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17&18 per ton.

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork, $13 50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides do packed, 5 1-4@7 1-2; bacon shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib sides, 8c; hams, 10 1-2@11c; lard, refined tierces, 8 1-2c.

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed 20@26c; roll, 18@23.

Eggs dull and lower at 14@16 1-2c.

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined dull at 7¾.

Coffee firm. Rio cargoes, 14@16¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9¾c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 11 1-2@1 12.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCARFS—Large invoice just received of latest novelties.

GLOVES—A fine stock of Underfrat's make; also, full line of leading manufactures.

UMBRELLAS—Best dollar Umbrella in the city.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY—British Half Hose, 2 pair for 25; Heavy All-wool Underwear, $1.75.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain and Fancy, in Silk and Linen.

SCARF PINS, RINGS and SLEEVE BUTTONS of latest patterns.

SHIRTS—Made to order; from $1 to $2; Ready-made, 50 and 75 cents unfinished; 75 and 90 finished.

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Cloth, $1 00; Morocco, $1.50; Russia, gilded, $3.00.

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Jan. 13 tf.

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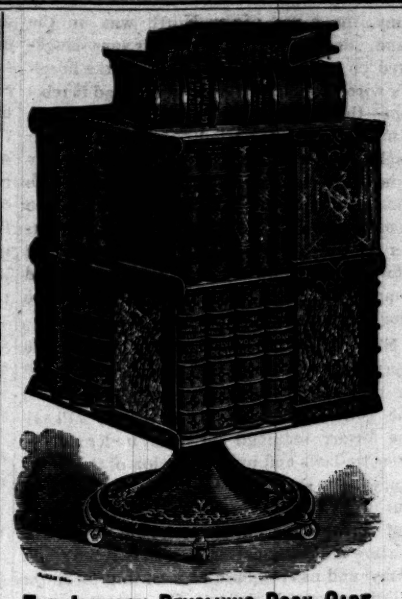

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